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House.

INDIANA free-traders have fresh reason
to rejoice in the Democratic victory
in November. It knocked in the head
the project to establish a lace factory in
Richmond.

It is said that the President has in-
timated that he has no favors to bestow
upon Republican members of the House
who are not on duty all the short ses-
sion. That's right.

Most Democrats in the House are said
to be better satisfied with the Republi-
can proposition for the apportionment of
Representatives than with any they can
devise—which is an admission of the su-
periority of Republicans as legislators.

The announcement made on Saturday
by the French Minister of Finance of his
intention of consulting with the govern-
ment of the United States and the Euro-
pean powers relative to holding a
monetary conference in 1891 is a further
reason against "impulsive legislation"
on the silver question.

When all the irredeemable paper
money which the Alliance platform calls
for is issued there will be no need of
free coinage of silver, because the prod-
uct of the silver-mines, pound for pound,
can never be as cheap as the best qual-
ity of paper devoted to the making of
paper money. There will be no silver
coined.

It is strange that the Irishmen, after
years of experience in the control of
American local politics, should prove
themselves in English affairs the poorest
politicians in the world. If they could
have played more directly into the hands
of the Tories than they have during the
past two weeks, it would take a genius
to discover how.

The latest advice from South Caro-
lina are that Governor Tillman will be
elected United States Senator to succeed
Gen. Wade Hampton, on the ground
that he can do more in the national Sen-
ate for the farmers than he can in the
executive office of South Carolina. But
the change is not regarded with favor
by old Democrats.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Journal,
whose communication is printed in an-
other column, calls attention to the pre-
sent bungling law relative to vital sta-
tistics and suggests a reform. The main
object of the present law seems to be to
make fees for local secretaries of boards
of health. Such records should be kept
in a public office by a responsible official.

ACCORDING to Senator Turpie the
colored voters in Indiana are suppressed
because none of them are elected to any
department of the State government.
He could just as well declare that all
the voters in the country under twenty-
five years of age are "suppressed" be-
cause they are debared by the Constitu-
tion from being Representatives in Con-
gress.

It is entirely in keeping with the
make-up of human nature for Demo-
cratic and mugwump organs to denounce
the federal election bill as a force bill.
The man who makes larceny a profes-
sion regards all statutes which interfere
with his vocation as "force" laws. The
proposed election law interferes with the
larceny of elections—a Democratic
vocation.

The fact that the lawyer of Mayor
Grant, of New York city, disclaimed any
purpose on the part of Superintendent
Porter and other officials of the Census
Bureau to not fairly count the popula-
tion of that city, repudiates the oft-
repeated charges of the mugwump and
Democratic press to the effect that the
alleged short count was the result of a
conspiracy.

The Philadelphia Record seems to be
under the impression that the govern-
ment pays the fees of pension attorneys
out of its own pocket, so to speak, and
grows very indignant over the extrava-
gance. When the Record learns that the
persons to whom the pension certifi-
cates are granted are responsible for the
fees it will not be half so mad. It does
not love the veterans well enough to
care how great a percentage of their
pensions is lost to them.

The total imports of the United States
for the year ending with October were
\$817,234,233, and the exports were \$860,-
875,340, showing a balance of trade in
our favor of \$43,351,107. The balance in
our favor the previous year was \$32,534,-
960, while during the last year of Cleve-
land's administration it was on the other
side of the ledger, being \$44,549,401
against us. It is so plain that free trade
would cause a very large balance against
us every year that some free-traders
contend that it is a sign of prosperity,
the argument being that if we did not

produce we could not buy, and the fact
that we are importing more than we
export shows that we are accumulating
wealth. This might be a good argu-
ment if the imports did not have to be
paid for, or if pay-day never came, but
it always does. No person and no peo-
ple can accumulate wealth by accumu-
lating debts, unless they intend to pay
by repudiation. The absurdity of the
claim that a balance of trade against us
is a sign of prosperity shows the fallacy
and folly of a system that requires such
arguments.

AS TO SILVER LEGISLATION.

Several bills for the free coinage of
silver have already been introduced in
Congress, and there are indications of a
determined effort to secure the passage
of such a measure. The feeling is
stronger, relatively, in the Senate than
in the House, and, by an interesting co-
incidence, it also happens that the num-
ber of silver-mine-owners is relatively
larger in the Senate than in the House,
while several members of both bodies
who are not interested in mines are
charged with being speculatively inter-
ested in silver.

It is a very unfortunate and very dan-
gerous feature of our financial legisla-
tion that questions of this kind cannot
be considered and discussed solely on
their merits and in the light of sound
financial principles and experience. It
is little less than appalling to think that
the disposition of a measure so impor-
tant and far-reaching in its consequences
as the free coinage of silver should be
controlled, or, in the slightest degree,
influenced, by class or personal interests.
Abstractly considered, the measure goes
to the root of our financial system. Its
enactment would materially affect
business of all kinds, prices, wages, the
purchasing power of money, our foreign
commercial relations and the specie
basis of our currency system. Just how
or to what extent it would affect these
interests, and whether the net result
would be injurious or beneficial, is more
or less a matter of conjecture, but
certainly a matter of such supreme im-
portance should be considered solely as
a financial question and decided with ex-
clusive reference to its effects on the na-
tional finances and the welfare and pros-
perity of the people. If it would prob-
ably drive gold out of the country and
reduce the United States to an exclusive
silver basis it is of vital importance to
consider what the further effects of such
a condition would be. If it would prob-
ably make this country the dumping-
ground of all silver-producing countries
and cause an undue inflation of our
currency, that is a very important
matter to be considered. In any case
the measure is of such far-reaching im-
port that it should be considered in the
light of the soundest principles of finance
and the best knowledge that can be
brought to bear on the subject. The idea
of allowing any class or personal interest
to influence its disposition is simply mon-
strous.

The proper ground for Republicans to
take on the silver question is the same
as that which they will undoubtedly take
on the tariff question, viz., no further
legislation this session. The present
silver law was passed after thorough
and exhaustive discussion. It represents
the best sentiment of the Republi-
can party, and is the result of careful
deliberation and various compromises.
It is itself an experimental measure, and
we do not yet know what its ultimate
results will be. It will be time enough to
go further in the same direction when
we shall have ascertained that the re-
sults of the present law are such as to
justify a further advance. There should
be no "impulsive legislation" in the sup-
posed interest of silver.

THE FORTHCOMING MORTGAGE REPORT.

During the past four years that class
of Democratic workers who are laboring
under the impression that nothing short
of financial ruin can put the people in a
frame of mind in which they will vote
the Democratic ticket or do like desper-
ate deeds, have been publishing fig-
ures to show that the farms of the coun-
try are hopelessly mortgaged because of
the Republican policy of protection. True,
they could not make the mortgage a
natural result of the tariff, but they did
the best they could. What they lacked
in logic they made up in abuse of the
millionaire manufacturers who exist chief-
ly in the imagination of the unscrupulous
and blatant demagogue. These misrepresen-
tations were used for all they were worth
during the campaign of 1888. Localities
in the West were flooded with mortgage
circulars in which pending ruin was em-
phasized in full-face type. Many conserva-
tive Democrats deplored the proclamation
of bankruptcy as a blow to the prosperity
and credit of the new States. The bank-
ruptcy scheme did not work in 1888;
nevertheless, its authors did not give it
up, but increased the amount of the
mortgages in the Western States, and
began the second mortgage-calamity
campaign about a year ago. Among
those who engaged in this disreputable
assault upon the credit of the Western
States was the literary head of the
Democratic end of the State-house.
Among the mortgage indebtedness re-
ported in the various States were the fol-
lowing: Indiana, \$635,000,000; Iowa,
\$507,000,000; Kansas, \$235,000,000; Michi-
gan, \$304,000,000; Ohio, \$1,127,000,000;
Wisconsin, \$357,000,000. It was early
shown that these figures were ridicu-
lously erroneous, and, in the case of
Ohio, it was shown that the mort-
gages exceeded the value of all the
real estate outside of a few large cities.
Nevertheless, all the changes were
rung on the false figures and the
tables of mortgage indebtedness were
printed time and again until a few
months ago, when it became known that
the Census Bureau, acting under the or-
der of Congress, was investigating the
mortgage indebtedness of the country.
The plotters against prosperity knew
that the time had come to stop.

The agents of the Census Bureau have
completed their work. The official
records of all the counties in the United
States have been examined, nearly 2,800
in all, and complete abstracts of the
mortgages which have been put on

record during the last decade have been
secured, except in ten counties, where
only partial information could be ob-
tained. The bureau is putting the result
of this rigid examination in the form of
a report, but the total of the mortgages
which have been put on record in ten
years has been ascertained and it is
\$850,000,000 for the whole coun-
try, or \$215,000,000 more than the
prophets of calamity assigned to
Indiana alone, and \$377,000,000
less than was reported by the free-trade
propagandists to be the total of farm
mortgages in Ohio. The investigation
has been most searching, and the ab-
stracts, as before stated, have been made
of mortgages put on record since 1880,
and the highest total of such indebted-
ness is ascertained beyond a doubt, as
it is probable that many of the mort-
gages have been partially paid while
standing on record for the full amount,
while it is also probable that many
mortgages which have been paid have
not been discharged on the records. The
result of the investigation is most grati-
fying, because it shows that the burden
upon farms and homes is smaller than
was generally expected. In a few
representative counties minute investi-
gation has been made for the purpose of
ascertaining the causes for mortgaging
farms. In the cases reported, it appears
that 75 per cent. of amounts for which
farm mortgages have been given were
to secure purchase money. If the pur-
veyors of wretchedness had any sense
of shame, this report would silence them;
but they have not. They will con-
tinue their vocation of black-mailing
the prosperity of the country in the in-
terest of the Democratic party.

NO PARTISANISM IN THE CENSUS.

Commissioner of the Census Porter
has an article in the North American
Review vindicating the census work
from the charge of partisanship. As to
the organization of the office he says:

The law under which the eleventh cen-
sus was taken is practically the same as
that under which General Walker took the
tenth census, a few questions, such as
those relating to the veterans of the war,
to mortgage indebtedness and to the sepa-
ration of negroes into black, mulatto, quad-
rangular and other divisions, being added.
As far as possible the organization of the
Census Office is the same. In no case have
chiefs or experts been selected because of
their political faith, or even such as the
consequence of statistical training, special
knowledge or service in the tenth census.
The Census Office is divided into twenty-
five principal divisions. Sixteen of these
divisions are in charge of men chosen in
1880 for the same work by my predecessor,
General Walker. There are among them
Democrats, Republicans, mugwumps,
free-traders and protectionists. The
population division is in charge of a
statistician who received his training from
Vol. Carroll L. Wright, and was recom-
mended to me by that gentleman as the
best-equipped man for the place in the
country, and the man he would have se-
lected to take the census. The remaining
divisions—those of church statistics;
wealth, debt and taxation; national
and State finances; farms, homes and mor-
tgage indebtedness; and statistics of statis-
tics of Indians, and supervisors' corre-
spondence—are in charge of eminent and
capable experts, with national and foreign
reputation, and their several lines of statis-
tical work. Besides those having charge of
divisions there are from twenty to thirty
expert special agents making special in-
vestigations of three-fourths of whom were
employed in the tenth census, and not one
of whom was appointed for political reasons.
To invalidate the eleventh census,
therefore, is to attack the integrity of
nearly every man who took part in the
tenth census. To question the fitness of
the appointments is to discount the judg-
ment of the first census taker in the United
States, perhaps in the world, General
Walker, for he has pronounced them, as a
whole, "almost perfect."

General Walker is universally con-
ceded to be standard authority in census
matters. He is not a Republican. The
foregoing statement shows that the
present organization of the Census Office
is practically the same that it was under
General Walker in 1880, and that sixteen
of the twenty-five divisions are in
charge of the same persons appointed
and trained by him. Of the expert
special agents who have been employed
in making special inquiries three-fourths
are persons who were employed in the
last census, and not one was appointed
for political reasons. The supervisors
were selected with reference to their fit-
ness for the work, some of them being
Democrats, and the enumerators were
appointed on the recommendation of the
supervisors. The superintendent makes
an indignant denial of the charge of
partisanship in the organization or
work of the office, and challenges the
closest inspection of every part of it. No
fair-minded man can read his statement
without being impressed with its truth-
fulness and convinced that the attacks
on the census are made solely and pure-
ly for partisan purposes.

PROFESSOR ELY, of Johns Hopkins
University, says, in an essay on municipal
government, that "it is a great prob-
lem to know how to provide for grow-
ing municipal expenses; yet nature her-
self seems to have made provision there-
for in those pursuits which may be
classified as natural monopolies." By
natural monopolies he means especially
the furnishing of water, light and trans-
portation. In speaking of the propriety
of cities owning their gas-works, he
says:

Philadelphia charges consumers \$1.50 per
1,000 feet for gas, and gets an annual profit
of \$1,000,000. Richmond, Va., pays 7 per cent.
for her municipal expenses out of the profits of
her gas-works. Wheeling, W. Va., owns
her gas-works, and gets a handsome profit
for her city treasury, and Berlin, Prussia,
pays 18 per cent. of her municipal expenses
out of the profits of her gas-works. Indeed,
I do not know of a case where the city
makes its own gas that it does not make a
handsome profit on it.

We are as yet only on the threshold
of the question of municipal government.
It is a great problem, and, under uni-
versal suffrage, is likely to develop
phases and difficulties unknown to the
cities of other countries. Ultimately,
no doubt, all cities will own their gas
and water-works. It may be a long
time before that comes to pass, but it
will come eventually.

An admiring Washington correspond-
ent says: "Mr. Voorhees is a giant in
stature, a fierce-looking man, with a
voice calculated to strike terror to the
hearts of his enemies. He knows the
value of the volume and reverberation
of this voice, too, and proceeds accord-
ingly. It is like the roar of the lion,
which paralyzes all other animals with
fear, so that they all the more easily be-
come his victims." What a great and
noble attribute is such a voice! Of the
other Indiana Senator the admiring cor-
respondent says: "Judge Turpie, on the

other hand, is a small man, physically,
and has a still, small voice. It is almost
a squeaking voice, though, at times, a
dramatic and intense tone makes it,
while anything but musical, quite ef-
fective." Happy the State which is rep-
resented in the Senate by two such di-
verse and picturesque voices!

THE Boston Herald recently stated, in
an editorial on "Protection vs. Free
Trade," that even so staunch a Republi-
can as Senator Hoar, in one of his cam-
paign speeches last month, spoke of free
trade as "the desired and ultimate end of
tariff legislation." In reply, Senator
Hoar has written a letter, in which he
says there is no truth whatever in the
statement; that his views in regard to
the benefits of protection are among his
strongest convictions, and have only been
strengthened by observation and
experience. He adds:

I think the protective policy has devel-
oped, and will hereafter develop, the
wealth of the United States. I think, also,
that the wealth, happiness, greatness and
glory of the United States are a great bless-
ing to the poor of all lands. She is a
greater blessing to mankind by her ex-
ample of the effect of self-government and
well-ordered liberty than she can possibly
be by buying the goods of other nations at
prices determined by pauper rates of wages.
When other countries have established popu-
lar institutions, have elevated their work-
men to the condition of ours, have given
them their full and equal share in govern-
ment, and are ready to pay as good
wages as we do, then we may be ready for
free trade.

That is a patriotic view of the case,
and an unanswerable argument in fa-
vor of protection.

A PROMINENT citizen of Washington
who has just returned from abroad, and
who was in London during the recent
financial squeeze, says the city had a
narrow escape from a widespread panic.
The assistance of the Bank of France
came just in time to avert the calamity,
which, but for that, would have been
inevitable. This gentleman says the
losses of English capitalists in South
American speculations have been enor-
mous, and that it will be some time
before confidence is restored in English
commercial circles. He adds:

The crisis has helped us in this respect,
that it has demonstrated to the world, and
to no country more than England, that we
can take care of ourselves even here. The
way New York withstood the crash was a
surprise to Londoners and an agreeable
proof to Americans that we are staying
in London at the time. It opened the eyes
of foreigners and raised this country con-
siderably in their estimation as a money
center.

THE New York Evening Post, which
wants free trade in everything but
books, is pleased with the passage of
the copyright bill in the House, and says:
"Those whose opposition to the bill was
based on the fear that international
copyright would make foreign books
dearer, we feel sure will two years
hence be unwilling to recall this par-
ticular objection." This is what the ad-
vocates of protection to all American
products are saying about the effect of
the McKinley bill, and the Post seems
at and denies their assertions. Perhaps
it will kindly explain why, if protected
books will not be dearer, protected
woolens and other necessities must be
increased in price. It is a poor rule
that does not work the same way twice.

THE Manufacturer, a Philadelphia pa-
per, published in the interest of Amer-
ican manufacturers, says if there is any-
thing more in the protective system than
higher wages for working people Amer-
ican manufacturers have yet to discover
the fact. It adds:

On behalf of the manufacturers of the
United States we make the assertion that
they can stand free trade if the rest of the
people can. Give them such a measure of
free trade as England has and put wages in
that event they surely will be put upon
the European level and they can prosper
just as British manufacturers prosper.

Observe the condition: American man-
ufacturers can do business under free
trade if American wages are put on a
level with foreign wages. That is the
gist of the whole matter. It is a ques-
tion of wages.

THE serious rupture in the Alliance
which was imminent Saturday morning
was prevented by compromise, but it
came too late to stifle the charges made
against Dr. Macune by President Hull,
of Missouri. The fact that he admits
that, as editor of the national organ, he
borrowed \$2,000 of a railroad senatorial
candidate in Georgia, went to Georgia
to push his candidacy and rides on rail-
road passes will not tend to commend
him to the farmer at home nor increase
the confidence of the public in the man-
agers of an organization who practically
sanction such things by the adoption of
a whitewashing report.

THAT eminent ex-nurse of the "rag
baby" and general all-round political
crank, General Rice, of Kansas, seems
to be about the most numerous man
about the Ocala convention. He has
given his professional services gratuitously
at the birth of every new political
movement that has come into existence
within the past twenty years, and every
one of them has died early. The Alli-
ance is a lousy infant, but Rice's evil eye
is pretty sure to prove fatal.

A YOUNG man in Kittery, Me., noting
the success of Messrs. Blaine and Reed, as-
pired to statehood by being elected to the
Legislature. He secured the nomination,
made his mark on the stump, and retired to
his home the night after the voting with
the full assurance of an election, which
would open to him a great career. Every-
body admitted his election, but when the
certificate of election was made out by the
officials at the Capitol it was addressed to
Horace Mitchell, and the official letter was
put into his uncle's postoffice box, to whom
that name belongs. The uncle opened the
letter, and was filled with disgust. He had
not been a candidate for the Legislature,
and it is the last place to which he wants
to go. Indeed, he declares that he will not
move an inch toward the State Capitol.
Still, he is elected. His nephew, who bears
the name of Horace Mitchell, jr., wants to
go to the Legislature as such as a man
ever did, but the votes, as returned, show
that he did not receive one of them. He
is the victim of the omission of the fatal
"jr." which is attached to his name.

TWENTY-ONE years ago John Blyen was
tried and convicted by the courts of Ken-
tucky for the murder of a family of four
persons. While he was in jail, pending his
sentence, his attorney appealed to the
United States Supreme Court for a new
trial. After three years the appeal was
granted, but in the meantime a new judge

and prosecuting officer had been elected,
and other cases occupying the court, less
and less attention was given to Blyen, until
his case was forgotten, his counsel having
died. He would have died in jail had not
an official, in cleaning out some pigeon-
hole, recently, come across the papers in
his case, and a new trial was ordered. Now
it turns out that all the witnesses are dead,
and that no one in Vanceburg or Ken-
tucky knows anything about the circum-
stances of the case. As there is no evi-
dence to convict him, it is said that he
must be set at liberty. He was a robust
man when he was sent to jail, but now he
is a physical wreck from long confinement.
If he is an innocent man he is a victim of
the injustice of the law's delay.

At a charitable entertainment held in
Cincinnati, Saturday night, Mr. James E.
Murdoch, the veteran actor, recited T.
Buchanan Read's celebrated poem, "Sheri-
dan's Ride." The poem was written for
Mr. Murdoch and recited by him for the
first time in Cincinnati on the evening of
Oct. 21, 1864, at a benefit performance. At
the entertainment Saturday night Mr.
Murdoch made the following statement of
the circumstances under which it was writ-
ten:

It was written, said Mr. Murdoch, at the house
of Mr. Cyrus Garrett, Mr. Garrett was a me-
chanic and rose early to go to his place of busi-
ness, and returned for breakfast and dinner at
midday. He came back and found the family at
breakfast. Mr. and Mrs. Read and myself were
present, and he drew down upon the table a
copy of Harper's Weekly with a picture of Sheri-
dan on his black charger. Turning to Read, he
said, "These illustrated papers have taken your
breath as an artist and now they are beating you
at poetry, for this picture is a poem. Read, you
ought to write a poem for Murdoch to read to-
night."

"You can't order a poem as you can a coat,"
said Read, a little nettled.

"Read," said I, "write it. It is a glorious
subject. There will be a great house to-night, and I
can put sound, if not fury, into it."

Read agreed to "think about it" and went up-
stairs. Soon Mrs. Read came down and said:
"Thomas wants a pot of green tea and says not
to disturb him unless the house is afire."

At 2 o'clock the poem was finished. Mrs.
Read copied it out in a good hand, and Read
threw himself down on the hearth rug and read
it over to me, so I could get the metrical swing.
I then wrote it a few days after, on the jour-
ney to New York. Mr. Read interpolated the
stanza ending "And Sheridan fifteen miles
away." It was read a few days after, on the
birthday of William Cullen Bryant, and the man-
uscript given to his friend Bayard Taylor, who
has printed on this occasion:

"Read has made a lucky hit. He has written a
poem that will live as long as 'Young Lochinvar'
crosses the English language." This frank state-
ment should set at rest all the wild-goose stories
about when and where "Sheridan's Ride" was
written.

THE Boston Herald remarks that "no
President since Grant has shown such a
fondness for horseflesh as President Harri-
son." A fondness for horseflesh is not an
objectionable trait, but the Herald will
hardly succeed in its apparent desire to
convey the idea that President Harrison
is a "horsey" person. What gives occasion
for its remark it is impossible to say, since
the occupants of the White House stables
during this administration have been
brought to the attention of the public far
less than were Mr. Cleveland's everlasting
"seal browns."

THE Sioux would make first-class Demo-
crats. It seems that the basis of their hos-
tility is a desire for a census recount. They
borrowed the idea from the Tammany
braves.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
To settle a dispute will you give price on hogs,
cattle, wheat and corn ten days before Novem-
ber election, 1890, and ten days after election.
Yours truly, J. D. Dec. 5. Our subscribers.

The following figures are taken from the
market reports of the dates named: Oct.
25, medium to good shipping cattle, \$3.30;
3.60; hogs, heavy packers, \$12.12/4.25;
mixed, \$3.00 to 4.10; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.00;
with usual percentage of difference on other
grades; corn, No. 1 white, 53c. Nov. 15,
medium to good shipping cattle, \$3.20 to 3.60;
hogs, heavy packers, \$3.80 to 4.10; mixed, \$3.60 to
3.85; wheat, No. 2 red, 96c; corn, No. 1
white, 54c.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

No Disrespect Intended.
Grandmother—There, Tommy, I wouldn't cry
over such a little thing as a mashed finger.
Tommy—I wouldn't neither if I was old and
tough as you are.

Effects of Alarm.
Yabley—They say that if a woman is fright-
ened by some sound in the night she promptly
pulls the covers over her head and goes to sleep
again. Is that so, Wickwire?
Wickwire—Guess it is. That's the way the
alarm clock seems to affect our cook.

Neighborly.
Mr. Wickwire—Well, I see the woman next door
has not borrowed the cook-stove yet.

Mrs. Wickwire—No, not yet. But let me tell
you. She came in this afternoon and the first
thing she said was that she noticed my hair was
the same shade as hers, and I said "yes," and
she said she was sure that was what the papers
would call "quite a coincidence," and I said
"yes, indeed," and then she said she always be-
lieved in people being neighborly, and I said
"why, to be sure," though it nearly choked me
and then, without any of us saying a word,
she said "I was a witch. I think I have been
looked a little offended, for she began saying she
"hoped I wouldn't feel hurt, but the fact was she
was looking for company this evening and if I
did wear a switch and could possibly spare it just
for a few hours she never would forget my kind-
ness as long as she lived. Now did you—ever."
Mr. Wickwire—Can't say I ever did.

Unconsidered Trifles.
The Irish situation at present is composed
chiefly of potatoes, Parnell and politics—with
too small a proportion of the first.

The prolonged inactivity of Jack the Ripper
gives rise to the suspicion that he may be study-
ing for the stage.

The Indians never harm an idiot. Why not
send out a regiment of dunces to suppress the
ghost dancers?

The new game, "tiddlywinks," which seems
to have taken such a firm hold on "society,"
requires about the same degree of mental effort
as the early American pastime of spitting at a
crack.

A comparison by Wun Lung:
Reputation is the collar white,
To fullest sight revealed;
But character's the bosom smooth,
Though by the vest concealed.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

HENRY GEORGE has announced his retire-
ment from the Standard, the weekly news-
paper that he founded four years ago.

VON MOLTKE's wife was an English girl,
Mary Burt, and the old man spends an hour
each day in meditation beside her tomb.

Dr. SAPPY, the eminent physiologist, as-
serts that the stomach contains 5,000,000
glands by which the gastric juice is se-
creted.

THEIR talk of making Rev. Charles H.
Strong, at present a pastor in Savannah,
the successor of the late Bishop Beckwith,
of Georgia.

JUDGE COOLEY, of the Interstate com-
merce Commission, began a course of lec-
tures before the Yale Law School last week
on the interstate-commerce act.

M. DE FREYCINET, having become a can-
didate for the vacant seat in the French
Academy, all the other candidates have with-
drawn, with the exception of Zola,